22. (New) The method of claim 15, the step of integrating a sensing unit comprising integrating the sensing unit into one of ski, snowboard, mountain bike, windsurfer, windsurfer mast, roller blade boot, skate-board, boot, ice skate, ski pole, wake board and kayak.

REMARKS

It is believed that the following remarks attend to all rejections and objections presented in the pending May 2, 2002 office action; these remarks are numbered with corresponding paragraphs to this office action.

Objections to the Drawings

1. Figures 13, 14, 16-19, 25-27, 29, 41, 49, 76 and 77 stand rejected because of labeling. Applicants enclose proposed amendments to these figures in response to this objection. Several of the boxes are too small to include text and so text will have to be outside the boxes. In reviewing these figures, we also amended the specification by replacing the paragraph of page 53, lines 20-29, to include proper reference to item 523. Reconsideration of these objections is requested. No new matter is added.

Objections to the Related Applications Section

2. The related applications section of the specification stands rejected due to current status and clarity of priority. This section is amended herewith. As amended, it is clear that (a) the present '966 application is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/089,232, filed on June 2, 1998, and (b) the '232 application claims priority as a continuation-in-part to U.S. Application Serial No. 08/867,083 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,266,623), filed on June 2, 1997, and further claims priority to U.S. Application No. 60/077,251, filed on March 9, 1998 and U.S. Application No. 08/764,758 (now U.S. Patent No. 5,960,380), filed December 12, 1996. A petition to correct the filing receipt is enclosed herewith, to attend to the bibliographic information. Reconsideration is accordingly requested.

Objections to the Specification

3. We have amended pages 96 and 97 to attend to the "what is claimed" issue.

37 C.F.R. §1.98(b)

4. The citation of references in the specification was not intended as submissions to the Patent Office under this section. However, we now include a supplemental information disclosure statement as requested by the Examiner, to cite these background materials.

37 CFR §1.75(1) Objections

5. The Examiner has objected to informalities within claims 1 and 15. Applicants' amendments to these claims have addressed the cited informalities. Specifically, line indentation is now provided. Reconsideration is accordingly requested.

6. The Examiner has objected to informalities within claims 2-20. Applicants' amendments to these claims have addressed the cited informalities. Specifically, we have amended the sensor to the "mobile" sensor in claims 2, 9, 11, 12, 13 (claim 14 does not recite "sensor" and is not amended in this way); we have amended claim 8 to address the "aggressiveness" issue, as corresponding to motion of the user; we have amended claim 15 to further clarify assessing athletic performance, as requested by the Examiner. Claim 14 is amended to recite power spectral density as PSD. No new matter is added. Reconsideration is accordingly requested.

7. 35 USC § 112, ¶ 1 Objections

8. Claims 8 and 9 stand rejected as containing subject matter not described in the specification. We respectively disagree and traverse the rejection, as the specification does show support for these claims at least at: page 26, lines 31-32 through page 27, lines 1-10; page 94, lines 18-27. Reconsideration is requested.

9. Claim rejections - 35 U.S.C §102(e)

10. Claims 1, 2, 12 and 13 stand rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,013,007 ("Root"), pursuant to 35 U.S.C §102(e). Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses the rejection because, among other reasons, Root is not prior art to claims 1, 2, 12, 13.

The present application (the " '966 Application") claims priority to U.S. provisional patent application number 60/077,251 (the " '251 Application"), filed March 9, 1998. Among other features, the '251 Application described and taught use coupling a mobile sensor with multiple persons, downloading data from the mobile sensors to an Internet-accessible database, and processing the data to compare performances, such as for access through the world-wide-web. *See page 91 and figure 38 of the '251 Application.* Downloading data may be through wireless communications between the sensors and a receiver connected with the database. *Id.* Accordingly, and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §120 (see also MPEP 201.11), Applicants are at least entitled to a priority date of March 9, 1998 for such features. The effective filing date of the present '966 Application, with respect to claims 1 and 2, is therefore March 9, 1998. All elements or step elements, respectively, of claims 1 and 2, were taught and disclosed in the '251 Application. The invention of claims 1 and 2 in the '966 Application are therefore entitled to a priority date of at least March 9, 1998, which is prior to the filing date of Root.

Claims 12 and 13 depend from claim 1 and relate to the steps of attaching the sensor to the body of the persons and attaching the sensor to clothing of the persons, respectively. Claims 12 and 13 of the '966 Application were further taught and described in the '251 Application. *See, e.g., page 50 and figure 22 of the '251 Application; see, e.g., page 93, and figures 43A and 45 of the '251 Application.* The invention of claims 12 and 13 in the '966 Application are therefore entitled to a priority date of at least March 9, 1998, which is prior to the filing date of Root.

According to MPEP 715, an inventor affidavit under 37 C.F.R. §1.131 is inappropriate in this circumstance since the effective filing date of the present '966 Application (claims 1, 2, 12, 13) is prior to the filing date (March 26, 1998) of Root. Root has no further claim of priority that precedes March 26, 1998.

We have therefore shown why Root is inapplicable as prior art to the present '966 Application. We kindly request reconsideration of claims 1, 2, 12, 13.

11. Claims 15-18 stand rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,148,271 ("Marinelli"), pursuant to 35 U.S.C §102(e). Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses the rejection because, among other reasons, Marinelli is not prior art to claims 15-18.

The present application '966 Application" claims priority as a continuation-in-part to part to U.S. Application Serial No. 08/867,083 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,266,623), filed on June 2, 1997. Among other features, the '623 Patent described and taught a variety of sensing units (see for example FIG. 1, FIG. 10, FIG. 12A, FIG. 12B, FIG. 13, FIG. 14, FIG. 14A, FIG. 15, FIG. 15A, FIG. 16, FIG. 16A, FIG. 22, FIG. 23, FIG. 28, FIG. 29, FIG. 30, col. 7, line 49-col. 8, line 63, and col. 11, line 52-col. 29, line 67). FIG. 30 of the '623 patent also teaches wirelessly communicating performance data to a remote receiver 744. Col. 28, lines 18-63 and col. 29, lines 47-61 further describe how the sensors of the '623 patent may be coupled into a sport implement such as a ski pole, watch, and football helmet. The '623 specification thus teaches claim 15 of the present '966 Application; accordingly, and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §120 (see also MPEP 201.11), Applicants are at least entitled to a priority date of June 2, 1997 for claim 15. FIG. 30 of the '623 patent describes how the wireless remote receiver is a watch worn by an individual, such as claimed in claim 16; accordingly, and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §120 (see also MPEP 201.11), Applicants are at least entitled to a priority date of June 2, 1997 for claim 16. Moreover, the sensing units of the '623 patent often incorporate accelerometers as described in claim 17; accordingly, and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §120 (see also MPEP 201.11), Applicants are at least entitled to a priority date of June 2, 1997 for claim 17. The inventions of claims 15-17 in the '966 Application are therefore entitled to a priority date of at least June 2, 1997, which is prior to the filing date (January 14, 1998) of Marinelli. Claim 18 is amended to depend from claim 17's use of accelerometers. Claim 18 now depends from claim 15 and 17, argued above, and relates to the steps of integrating a sensing unit within a playing ball.

According to MPEP 715, an inventor affidavit under 37 C.F.R. §1.131 is inappropriate in this circumstance since the effective filing date of the present '966 Application (claims 15-18) is prior to the filing date (January 14, 1998) of Marinelli. Marinelli has no further claim of priority that precedes January 14, 1998.

We have therefore further shown that Marinelli cannot anticipate Applicants' claims 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). We accordingly ask for reconsideration.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC § 102(b)

12. Claims 15, 19 and 20 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,822,042 ("Landsman"). Applicants respectfully disagree. To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim and "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as contained in the ... claim." *MPEP 2131* citing *Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California,* 814 F.2d 628, 2 USPQ2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 1987) and *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.,* 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Landsman does not teach every element of claim 15. Amended claim 15 requires the following step elements:

(1) integrating a sensing unit with the sport implement so that the sensing unit is non-interfering with normal operation of the sport implement, the sensing unit having at least one sensor co-located with the sensing unit;

(2) processing data from the sensor and within the sensing unit when operated by the user; and

(3) wirelessly transmitting the processed data to a remote receiver, the processed data being indicative of the athletic performance of the user.

Landsman teaches a tennis racket 2 with a plurality of sensors 12a-d used to detect shock waves around a periphery 10 of frame 4. *Landsman, col. 3, lines 25-50.* Applicants' sensing unit has a sensor co-located with the unit, such as shown as unit 10, FIG. 1 and unit 3000, FIG. 84E. There is no need for the separate web of sensors 12a-d taught by Landsman. Because Landsman does not teach or disclose the elements of claim 15, it cannot anticipate claim 15. Claims 19 and 20 depend from claim 15 and benefit from like arguments; they too cannot be anticipated by Landsman since Landsman does not teach or disclose each and every element of claims 19, 20. By way of example, amended claim 19 narrows claim 15 by further reciting that

the sensing unit is integrated into a body of the tennis racquet (see unit 3000, FIG. 84E), which is not taught by Landsman. Reconsideration is accordingly requested.

13. Claim Rejections - 35 USC §103

14. Claims 19 and 20 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Marinelli in view of Landsman. Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections, since, among other reasons, Marinelli is not prior art, as argued above. The text of the '623 patent clearly discloses determining impact with the sensors shown in FIG. 1, 20, 30 (and others) of the '623 patent. Moreover, claims 15, 19 and 20 patentably distinguish over Landsman, as described above. Reconsideration is requested.

15. Claims 1, 2, 11 and 14 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,020,851 ("Busack") in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,089,057 ("Eriksson"). Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack and Eriksson so not render any of the claims *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

The following is a quotation of from the MPEP setting forth the three basic criteria that must be met to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness:

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP, § 2142, citing *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Applicants' claim 1 requires the following steps:

1) coupling a mobile sensor with each of the persons;

2) downloading data from the mobile sensor to an Internet-accessible database; and

3) processing the data to compare athletic performances of the multiple persons, wherein users may review comparisons by accessing the database through the Internet.

Ericksson on the other hand teaches a shock sensitive radio transmitter that attaches to a ski, a stationary radio receiver, a plurality of optical sensors, and an electronic unit for determining jump length. There is no teaching or disclosure of downloading data from a mobile sensor to an Internet-accessible database or processing data to compare athletic performances such that users may access the database remotely. Ericksson also does not teach attaching multiple sensors to multiple persons but only teaches a single, serial ski jumper with a single unit. Claim 1 explicitly requires attachment of a mobile sensor to several persons and Ericksson does not teach or show this.

Busack teaches an auto race monitoring system that determines position and attitude of race cars. Busack purports to have a figure 2 to show features of a data acquisition chip 30 within each car, but Busack does not have a figure 2 and therefore cannot support such an embodiment. If there is a Busack figure 2, Applicants kindly request that one be provided since it is unavailable to the undersigned attorney. In any event, Busack does not teach attaching a mobile sensor to a plurality of persons and downloading data from the multiple sensors to determine athletic performance. The only data Busack describes are vehicle parameters such as engine temperature and oil pressure (see col. 3, lines 1-6) – these are not athletic performances of a person, as required in Applicants' claim 1. The only transmitters taught and described in Busack are transmitters 20, 22, adjacent to the race track and not on a vehicle.

Accordingly, Ericksson and Busack do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claim 1. Claims 2, 11, 14 depend from claim 1 and benefit from like arguments. Moreover, neither Ericksson or Busack teach or disclose determining a power spectral density, as in Applicants' claim 14. Applicants argue that the Examiner's rejections of claim 14 does not explain how claim 14 would be "obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made." *See In re Chevenard,* 139 F.2d 71, 60 USPQ 239 (CCPA 1943); *MPEP 2144.03.* Applicants ask for evidence of how one would be so skilled in the art – at the time the invention

was made – to render claim 14 obvious. It cannot be done. Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Busack and Ericksson. Busack and Ericksson are also not analogous art. Reconsideration is requested.

16. Claims 3, 10, 12, 13 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Busack in view of Eriksson as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,757,714 ("Purdy"). Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack, Eriksson and Purdy do not render any of claims 3, 10, 12 or13 *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

We have already argued the inapplicability of Busack and Ericksson as to claim 1 and under 35 USC § 103. Purdy teaches a Doppler speed sensor attached to a person. But Purdy does not teach the steps of claim 1, as narrowed by claim 3, 10, 12 or 13. Once again, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to apply Purdy to Busack and Ericksson to render claim 3, 10, 12 or 13; but we disagree and ask for evidence supporting this. 35 USC § 103 requires that there must be some suggestion or motivation available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings, that there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and that the references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. This has not been shown. Moreover, Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Busack, Purdy and Ericksson. Together, these references do not teach claims 3, 10, 12 or 13. For example, Purdy again only teaches applying one Doppler sensor to one person, and does not render claims 1 and 3, 10, 12 or 13 combined to compare athletic performance of multiple persons through an Internet accessible database. The cited references are also not analogous art. Reconsideration is requested.

17. Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Busack in view of Eriksson as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,343,445 ("Cherdak").

Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack, Ericksson and Cherdak do not render claim 4 *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

We have argued the inapplicability of Busack and Ericksson as to claim 1 and under 35 USC § 103. Cherdak teaches an athletic show with a timing device. But Cherdak does not teach the steps of claim 1, as narrowed by claim 4. Once again, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to apply Cherdak to Busack and Ericksson to render claim 4; but we disagree and ask for evidence supporting this. 35 USC § 103 requires that there must be some suggestion or motivation available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings, that there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and that the references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. This has not been shown. Moreover, Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Busack, Cherdak and Ericksson. Together, these references do not teach claim 4. For example, Cherdak again only teaches applying one athletic shoe, and does not render claims 1 and 4 combined to compare athletic performance of multiple persons through an Internet accessible database. The cited references are also not analogous art. Reconsideration is requested.

18. Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Busack in view of Eriksson as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,694,694 ("Vlakancic"). Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack, Eriksson and Vlakancic do not render claim 5 *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

We have argued the inapplicability of Busack and Ericksson as to claim 1 and under 35 USC § 103. Vlakancic teaches a solid state accumulating altimeter, such as to determine total vertical descent in through altitude. But Vlakancic does not teach the steps of claim 1, as narrowed by claim 5. Once again, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to apply Vlakancic to Busack and Ericksson to render claim 5; but we disagree and ask for evidence

supporting this. 35 USC § 103 requires that there must be some suggestion or motivation available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings, that there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and that the references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. This has not been shown. Moreover, Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Vlakancic, Busack and Ericksson. Together, these references do not teach claim 5. For example, Vlakancic again only teaches one altimeter device, for one person; this altimeter device specifically "accumulates" altitude and does not determine "drop distance" as taught by Applicants. Vlakancic, Ericksson and Busack do not, therefore, render claims 1 and 5 combined to compare drop distance of multiple persons through an Internet accessible database. Finally, the cited references are not analogous art. Reconsideration is requested.

19. Claims 6 and 7 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Busack in view of Eriksson as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,757,453 ("Nasiff"). Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack, Eriksson and Nasiff do not render claims 6 and 7 *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

We have argued the inapplicability of Busack and Ericksson as to claim 1 and under 35 USC § 103. Nasiff teaches a body activity monitor with multiple piezoelectric transducers on a person. But Nasiff does not teach the steps of claim 1, as narrowed by claims 6 or 7. Once again, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to apply Nasiff to Busack and Ericksson to render claims 6 or 7; but we disagree and ask for evidence supporting this. 35 USC § 103 requires that there must be some suggestion or motivation available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings, that there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and that the references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. This has not been shown. Moreover, Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Nasiff, Busack and Ericksson. Together, these references do not teach

claims 6 or 7. For example, Nasiff only teaches one activity monitor, for one person; this device specifically describes an activity monitor with multiple transducers around the body, which is not the power sensor taught by Applicants, applied to a plurality of persons. Nasiff, Ericksson and Busack do not, therefore, render claims 1 and 6 or 7 combined to utilize a power sensor (claim 6) to determine energy (claim 7) with multiple persons through an Internet accessible database (claim 1). The cited references are also not analogous art. Reconsideration is requested.

20. Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Busack in view of Eriksson and Nasiff as applied to claim 6, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,763,284 ("Carlin"). Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack, Eriksson, Nasiff and Carlin do not render claim 8 *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

We have argued the inapplicability of Busack and Ericksson as to claim 1 and under 35 USC § 103. We have further argued Nasiff with respect to claims 6 and 7. Carlin teaches a reaction force and feedback system for boxing. But Carlin does not teach the steps of claim 1, as narrowed by claim 8. Once again, the Examiner states that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to apply Carlin to Busack, Nasiff and Ericksson to render claim 8; but we disagree and ask for evidence supporting this. 35 USC § 103 requires that there must be some suggestion or motivation available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings, that there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and that the references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. This has not been shown. Moreover, Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Carlin, Nasiff, Busack and Ericksson. Together, these references do not teach claim 8. For example, Carlin teaches two measurebands with wired electronic units attached to boxers to detect and transmit shock, which does not equate to determining aggressiveness of multiple persons through a power sensor as taught by Applicants in amended claim 8. Carlin, Ericksson, Nasiff and Busack do not, therefore, render claims 1 and 8 combined to utilize a power sensor (claim 6) to determine aggressiveness related to motion (claim 8) of multiple persons through an Internet accessible

database (claim 1). Finally, the cited references are not analogous art. Reconsideration is requested.

21. Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Busack in view of Eriksson, Nasiff and Carlin as applied to claim 8, and further in view of Vlakancic. Respectfully Applicants disagree and traverse the rejections. Applicants believe, for example, that Busack, Eriksson, Nasiff, Carlin and Vlaknacic do not render claim 9 *prima facie* obvious, as explained below.

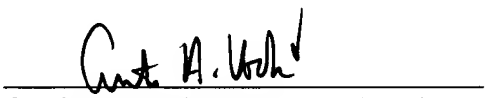
We have argued the inapplicability of Busackm, Nasiff, Carlin and Ericksson as to claims 1, 6, 7 and 8, and under 35 USC § 103. We have further argued Vlakancic as to claim 5. These arguments also apply to claim 8. Note in particular that Carlin, Ericksson, Busack, Nasiff and Vlakancic do not render claims 1, 6, 8 and 9 combined to utilize a power sensor (claim 6) to determine aggressiveness related to motion (claim 8) through a watch (claim 9) attached with multiple persons through an Internet accessible database (claim 1). Reconsideration is requested. Moreover, the Examiner once again states that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to apply Carlin, Nasiff, Vlakancic to Busack and Ericksson to render claim 9; but we disagree and ask for evidence supporting this. 35 USC § 103 requires that there must be some suggestion or motivation available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings, that there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and that the references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. This has not been shown. Moreover, Applicants specifically refer to MPEP 2143.01, which states that "ordinary skill in the art" – as an argument by the Examiner – cannot be used to teach modifications of Carlin, Busack, Nasiff, Vlakancic and Ericksson. Finally, the cited references are not analogous art. Together, these references do not teach claim 9.

Applicants include two new claims 21, 22 which benefit from like arguments above, and also patentably distinguish over the prior art. Applicants thus argue that claims 1-22 are allowable and request a notice of allowance. Applicants request an opportunity to interview this case in the event any claims are further rejected so that these issues may be better framed prior to

appeal. The $460 fee for a three-month extension and the $18 fee for the two additional, dependent claims have been submitted. It is believed no additional fees are due. If any additional fee is due, please charge Deposit Account No. 12–0600.

Applicants have also corrected inventorship with an attached request, to correct inventorship to Dennis Darcy, Andrew Bodkin, Curtis Vock, Charles Marshall, and Peter Flentov. Please enter this correction pursuant to the attached papers.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Specification, the paragraph of page 53, lines 20-29:

A similar speed sensing system is shown in **FIGs. 18** and **19**. Specifically, the speed sensor of **FIG. 18** includes an optical correlation subsystem with a laser source and receiver contained in package 522. The laser is directed through two windows 520 and 521 within a snowboard 530. The laser backscatter is cross correlated over time between the two windows 520, 521. This means that the two time signals are multiplied and integrated over all time with a fixed time delay between the two signals. The time delay between the two backscatter signals that yields the highest cross correlation is the period of time the snowboard takes to travel the distance of the two windows 520, 521. The speed of the snowboard 530 along direction 523 is determined by knowing the window separation distance. The source does not have to be a laser but can be noncoherent visible light, infrared or any high frequency electromagnetic radiation source.

In the Specification, the paragraph of page 95, line 5, replace sentence with:

Power and/or speed can also be measured and assessed by measuring signal [PSD]power spectral density.

In the Related Applications section:

This application is a continuation of, and claims priority to, commonly-owned and co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 09/089,232, filed on June 2, 1998[, and which is expressly incorporated herein by reference; this application also], which claims priority as a continuation-in-part to U.S. Application Serial No. 08/867,083 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,266,623), filed on June 2, 1997, and which claims priority to U.S. Application No. 60/077,251, filed on March 9, 1998[,] and [to] U.S. Application No. 08/764,758 (now U.S. Patent No. 5,960,380), filed December 12, 1996 [(now U.S. Patent No. 5,960,380)], each of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference.

In the Claims:

1. (Once amended) A method for comparing athletic performance between multiple persons, comprising the steps of:
coupling a mobile sensor with each of the persons[,];
downloading data from the mobile sensor to an Internet-accessible database[,]; and
processing the data to compare athletic performances of the multiple persons, wherein users may review comparisons by accessing the database through the Internet.

2. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of downloading data comprising wirelessly communicating between the mobile sensor and a receiver connected with the database.

3. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching a speed sensor to each of the persons.

4. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching an airtime sensor to each of the persons, the step of processing the data comprising comparing airtimes between each of the persons.

5. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching a drop distance sensor to each of the persons, the step of processing the data comprising comparing drop distances between each of the persons.

6. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching a power sensor to each of the persons.

7. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 6, the sensor determining an amount of energy expended by each of the persons during athletic activity.

8. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 6, the sensor determining an aggressiveness corresponding to motion of each of the persons during athletic activity.

9. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 8, the step of coupling comprising attaching the mobile sensor to each of the persons as a watch.

10. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching a speed sensor to each of the persons, the step of processing the data comprising comparing forward velocity of each of the persons.

11. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching the mobile sensor to a vehicle ridden on by each of the persons.

12. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching the mobile sensor to the body of each of the persons.

13. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of coupling comprising attaching the mobile sensor to clothing of each of the persons.

14. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1, the step of processing comprising determining a [PSD]power spectral density of the data.

15. (Once amended) A method for assessing athletic performance of a user through a sport implement, comprising the steps of:

integrating a sensing unit with the sport implement so that the sensing unit is non-interfering with normal operation of the sport implement, the sensing unit having at least one sensor co-located with the sensing unit;

processing data from the sensor and within the sensing unit when operated by the user[,]; and

wirelessly transmitting the processed data to a remote receiver, the processed data being indicative of the athletic performance of the user.

16. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 15, the sensing unit reporting the athletic performance to a watch worn by an individual.

17. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 15, the [step of integrating a sensing unit comprising integrating a sensing unit]sensor comprising an accelerometer [with the sport implement].

18. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 1[5]7, the step of integrating comprising integrating the sensing unit within a playing ball selected from the group consisting of a soccer ball, a basketball, a football, and a volleyball.

19. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 15, the step of integrating comprising integrating the sensing unit within a body of a tennis racquet.

20. (Once amended) [A]The method of claim 19, the step of processing data comprising determining an impact of the tennis racquet.

21. (New) The method of claim 15, the step of processing data comprising determining performance data, the processed data comprising performance data and being selected from the group consisting essentially of power, airtime, speed and drop distance.

22. (New) The method of claim 15, the step of integrating a sensing unit comprising integrating the sensing unit into one of ski, snowboard, mountain bike, windsurfer, windsurfer mast, roller blade boot, skate-board, boot, ice skate, ski pole, wake board and kayak.